**Title**: [title]

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1 Afiliación, lugar.

2 Afiliación, lugar.

3 Afiliación, lugar.

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## Abstract

**Objective**: […]. **Material and methods**: […]. **Results**: […]. **Conclusion**: […].

**Keywords**: […].

# Introduction

[…].

[…].

[…].

# Material y methods

## Participants

[…].

## Instruments

### Instrument 1

[…].

### Instrument 2

[…].

## Procedures

[…].

[…].

## Statistical analysis

Data is presented as median (*Mdn*) and interquartile range (*IQR*) for continuous variables, and as absolute and relative sample size for categorical/discrete variables.

A non-parametric approach was used since the underlying distribution of continuous outcomes, evaluated through analytical and graphical methods, did not follow a Gaussian distribution.

In order assess the differences in developmental scores between males and females, the *Wilcoxon* rank-sum test was used, meanwhile the chi-square test () was used to evaluate the goodness-of-fit () and the independence of factors ().

Generalized additive models (GAM) were used to describe linear and non-linear relationships between developmental characteristics through smooth terms that are represented using penalized regression splines (S. N. Wood 2011). The restricted maximum likelihood estimation method was used for the selection of the smoothing parameter, and the thin-plate regression spline as the smoothing basis method, as they are the optimal smoother of any given basis dimension/rank (S. N. Wood 2003). GAMs were fitted using the mcgv package (S. N. Wood 2017). To describe the smooth term, we use approximative derivative to summarise de trend in terms of linear segments.

[…], using the *R* programming language for statistical computing, (R Core Team 2021) and complementary R packages for model fitting, visualization and complementary computations (S. N. Wood 2017; Wickham 2016; Lüdecke et al. 2021; Makowski et al. 2020).

# Resultados

From a total of 234 subjects with congenital hypotonia, 94 (40.2%) were females and 140 (59.8%) males ( (1) = 9.04, *p* = 0.003, = 0.19, CI0.95%[0.09, 1]). The developmental characteristics of the sample can be seen in [Table 1](#tab1).

When modelling the effect of chronological age on developmental skills, we found an averaged negative marginal effect on the communication score ( (227.92) = -4.25, *p* < 0.001, = -2.33, CI95%[-3.41, -1.25]), whereas from 1 to 5.7 moths old

# Discusion

[…].

[…].

[…].

# Conclusion

[…].

# Acknowledgment

[…].

# Conflictos de interés

[…].

# Referencias

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